

The Washington Times

Published every day in the year.

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PUBLICATION OFFICE,

Tenth and D Streets.

Subscription rates to out of town points, postage prepaid:

Daily, one year..... \$3.00
Sunday, one year..... \$2.50

The Times pays postage on all copies mailed, except in the District of Columbia and to Foreign Countries.

JESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1904.

War's Horrid Lesson.

The mind but vaguely grasps the horror of the situation at the seat of war. Details have been lacking until recently and now that they are coming they shock and sicken the senses.

Opposing armies, with a frenzy that may be due to fear or fanaticism, or in token of instinctive savagery unleashed, face each other like hordes of ravening beasts. They have learned to hate, and they kill and maim with unholly zeal and joy.

Think of a Russian and Japanese found dead, one with teeth sunk in the throat of the other, and the second with rigid finger buried in the eye socket of his foe!

Granted that neither had represented the highest type of civilization, both did represent two mighty powers with which all the world must reckon. They did represent forces with one or both of which the armies of more cultivated nations may be called upon to contend.

Over all the region where the fiercest fighting has been done hangs like an accursed cloud the odor of pollution from thousands of unburied dead. The living must endure, for they may not undertake the task of interment without danger of being fired upon. There is no mercy now. The white flag waves in vain as emblem of surrender. The Red Cross, benign symbol under which courage has succored pain, is no longer a protection. The wounded called for assistance from where they lie in heaps cannot be reached, but pass away in hideous agony. Parties attempting rescue would be swept by guns ready trained on the suffering.

Such, masters of civilization, is war. It is but a single phase. Nothing need be said of the industrial loss and turmoil, nothing of the desolated homes, nothing of the moral effect of training thousands of men to the business of murder. The panorama of battle's inferno, as some incident impresses it upon the senses, is enough.

History has been a succession of wars, but the bloody and brutal pages of history should all have been written by now. Once people fought as fight the carnivora of the jungle. They fought for sustenance and in defense. Intelligence taught them of better methods. They have adopted these in part and the more advanced have no excuse for not having adopted them as final and enforced them upon the ignorance that still believes in rending human flesh and leaving the bones of men to bleach afire.

That war has been instrumental in the promotion of liberty, the redress of wrong, the resentment of tyranny, will not be denied. There may still be occasion making it inevitable as a means of correcting the elements that lag behind or block the way of progress. Thus the war with Spain was justifiable and righteous, and that of England against the Boers not without legitimate ground. Before there can be universal and lasting peace the enlightened peoples of the whole world must have reached a plane measurably equal, be governed in accord with one standard of morals and ambitions and able to awe into compliance with a decent code of ethics such as are not capable of rising to the requirements prescribed.

The army and the navy must be kept up in exactly the spirit that a city provides itself with police; not to create disorder, but to prevent or quell it.

For nations still but partly civilized, and held yet under the thrall of superstition, to fight each other, or to fight one morally and mentally superior, would not be amazing. But for two nations advanced in thought, students of diplomacy, given to intellectual as well as commercial pursuits, and worshippers of one God, ever again to desecrate His footstool with the clamor and outcry of slaughter, as they sought to make conquest of each other, would be a crime in its depths of wickedness inconceivable, and in its stupidity an offense against the world.

Why Crime Thrives.

The explanation of the growth of crime in this country is simple. It is nothing more than that crime goes unpunished.

Far more complex is the mental process that has brought society to the state of mind where it not only tolerates crime but encourages it.

London is the largest city in the world. Last year there were in that place thirteen murders, and, in consequence, eleven murderers were hanged. There have been as many

murders as this in New York city during the present month. There is not one chance in a thousand that the extreme penalty will be visited upon a single offender. In all probability most of the guilty will go free.

When a murderer, his guilt certain, and perhaps with a score of witnesses to proclaim it, is arrested in this country, there is no occasion for him to feel apprehensive. When he has been tried and an adverse verdict rendered, it does not mean that he is to be inconvenienced seriously, but that he is to have a second trial. He can have these trials in series while his money lasts, or his pull remains effective, and in due time will get a verdict agreeable to him, or a disgusted prosecutor will not-prosecute the case.

Equal immunity is given to the large offender in other lines of criminal achievement. The man who steals a chicken or utters a \$3.75 forgery is the one who may expect no pity.

In theory the people of this country respect the law; as a rather distressing matter of fact they do not respect it. They insist upon enactment, but enforcement does not occur to them as a necessity.

Thus, men act upon murderous impulse unrestrained. They know there is nothing likely to mar their pastime of assassination.

There are about 10,000 homicides a year in the United States. It is a shameful record, and people who are confident of their own respectability and personally wouldn't harm a kitten, are responsible for it.

Imposing on Neutrality.

Yesterday's news contained information that the Korea, a Russian war vessel, was somewhere off the northwest and making for the port of Tacoma.

While there remains uncertainty as to the exact location of the Korea, and some doubt as to its purpose, the feeling in shipping circles is one of uneasiness, and actual shipments are at a standstill. Not a single trans-Pacific bottom will leave Tacoma until the Korea has been placed definitely under the jurisdiction of the Federal authorities and deprived of all power to work mischief.

To be thus annoyed by Russia is a strain upon the courtesy that has actuated the United States to be strictly neutral. There is no disposition to aid one hostile force as against the other, but there is a cordial desire to be undisturbed as a return for consideration thus shown. Tacoma is the important port of the northwest, far exceeding in the volume of exports and imports any other port in the Puget Sound customs district, and being measurably approached only by Seattle. From Tacoma it is the wont of great freight carriers to go to all quarters of the globe. One line has its regular course from Tacoma to Liverpool, touching at the islands and in the Orient. Others reach only as far as China and Japan. The business done by these liners represents an imposing share of the total commerce of the Pacific Coast, and no thanks are due the power that fits out craft, virtually privateers, to molest it, even if these interlopers, finding themselves in danger, limp into American waters and claim the protection of the flag.

Spirit of the New South.

The newspapers of Virginia are quoting and commending with spontaneous enthusiasm the address with which Dr. Edwin A. Alderman assumed his chair as president of the University of Virginia. No one who has read any portion of it will be surprised. It is throughout on the same high plane as this single paragraph:

The South has something, believe me, precious and distinctive in manhood and character to contribute to American life. It shall be a subtle blend of the old spirit which did not know how to compromise and did not know how to die for a faith, and the new spirit which looks at life with a clear, steady eye, and which has been beaten by freer civic forces into finer and more efficient form. In the sweet justice of God you and those like you in our sister colleges shall become of this mold, and it is for you to help us make of this mold the place of central importance in the historic outworking of this new type of personal culture and social efficiency.

That is, we think, an ennobling expression of the spirit of the Southland of today. It has the ring of manhood, of worthy pride, of uplifting ambition for the land which the true Southerner loves in a way no Northerner can understand.

The South is now in the leadership of such men as Dr. Alderman. Those men have great and baffling problems to solve—the regeneration of wasted farms; the subjection of a pride above manual labor among the white men who comprise naturally the local supply of white labor; the development in the negro of a self-respect which will keep him out of corrupt politics and make him a guardian of the women of the South instead of a shameful menace.

They are meeting those tasks with the high spirit voiced by Dr. Alderman. And while that lofty spirit prevails they do not need any help from the North.

A Word as to Raisins.

The raisin growers of California convened in annual session at Fresno recently and looked a dismal situation squarely in the face. Their association had not only failed to dispose of this year's crop in advance, but had

not even been able to sell last year's crop. Yet the yield was only 112,000,000 pounds, about a pound and a quarter for each citizen.

American raisins—which are produced almost exclusively in California—are superior in every way to imported raisins. They can also be sold cheaper. Yet about 5,000,000 pounds of imported raisins were sold last year in competition with the domestic crop; and this figure takes no account of the 38,000,000 pounds of imported currants sold in competition with California-grown currants of a superior grade.

California's fruit growers do not lack for enterprise. Their failure to obtain the market to which normal laws of trade entitle them is due, therefore, to some other cause. If the growers will canvass Washington markets they will discover that cause without much trouble. It is plainly this: They are charging too much for their wares.

The raisin is a good food. Doctors have testified by the score that it does not superinduce appendicitis. It is almost universally popular. If once the growers are willing to sell it as a food and not as a luxury they will not be bothered by any left-over supply.

Points in Paragraphs.

"Flamboyant periodicity" is good enough to become permanent.

The Washington straw hat refused to retire on schedule time.

The woman who has appeared with a monocle thinks it smart to be foolish.

No school of correspondence has yet advertised to teach matrimony by mail.

Mr. Hearst is still sore enough to wince a little where the Democratic harness rubs.

Another dash for the Pole has been dashed considerably this side the point sought.

Dowie is now an "apostle," but a dollar is believed to look to him just as it did before.

Anyhow, Stanchfield gets near enough to a nomination to learn what people think about him.

The yield of local news for the morning papers consisted chiefly of five crazy men at large.

"Beer Cause of Shooting," says an esteemed contemporary. Ordinarily, it's the cause of being shot.

The boy who turns thief on account of the races would have found some other pretext, in the absence of racing.

Five telephone girls of Pittsburg resigned in order to marry, and there is a natural rush for the vacated positions.

Well, possibly the Bowers delegation cannot be any worse drunk than sober, and it may promote peace by drinking itself to sleep.

In German army maneuvers, the side commanded by the Emperor invariably wins. No opponent is bold enough to risk less than a mate.

Two Texas girls cut off their father's head to prevent him from providing them with a stepmother. Now the State will have to be stepmother to them.

American in Spanish Honduras claim that they need the protection of the British flag. Don't believe it. The time is past for sneering at the protection afforded by the American flag.

A knowledge of the political corruption of Montana gives the "New York World" pain. Still, the Democracy of the Empire State might with advantage yank a large beam from its own eye.

A peculiar thing suggested by the robbery of Prince and Princess Pontowski, in New York, is that so good an American citizen as Mr. Pontowski should cling to a title he never had.

A Massachusetts man, who advertised for a wife, chafed one, and then found nobody at the appointed place, felt aggrieved. However, he could have had worse luck. The lady might have been there.

Only a few days ago a man procured a license to marry a girl who had persistently declined to enter into matrimony with him. Since then a girl has procured a license to marry a man who is not willing. The suggestion arises that the disappointed male and female take each other as consolation prizes.

THE MODERN CHILD.

Born scientifically,
Studied terrifically,
Clothed very carefully,
Dieted sparely,
Aired systematically,
Bathed most emphatically,
Played with quite drearily,
Furnished spectacularly,
Sweet infantility,
Steeped in gentility,
Santa Claus banished,
Mother Goose vanished,
Where are the babies,
The real human babies,
The olden time knew!

Harnessed scholastically,
Drilled superlatively,
Cultured prodigiously,
Lectured religiously,
Classified rigidly,
Ends with frigidly,
Loved analytically,
Listened to critically,
Dosed with the "logics,"
Rushed through the colleges,
Crammed pedagogically,
"Finished" most logically,
Where is the childhood,
The fresh, happy childhood,
The olden time knew!

Children successively
Reared thus aggressively,
Posing eternally,
Weasted infernally,
Planned for initially,
"Formed" artificially,
Will they submit to it?
Never cry "Quit!" to it?
Will not analyze?
Stop from paralysis?
Till our distraction
Ends with reason,
Brings back childhood,
The bright, careless childhood,
The olden time knew!

—James F. Morton, Jr., in Life.

IN SOCIETY'S CHURCH

MANY FOREIGNERS
COME TO CAPITALRUSSIAN WOMEN'S
CHILD'S PARTYWorld's Fair Brings Them
From Distant Shores.Madame Boutakoff and
Others Entertain Them.

PRINCE FUSHIMA OF JAPAN

ARCHBISHOP AT BAR HARBOR

Baron Moncheur Will Attend Miss Snyder's Wedding in Philadelphia.
Other Social Matters.

Vicomtesse de Faramond Taken Dangerously Ill on Steamer Coming to This Country.

The World's Fair almost daily brings distinguished foreigners to our city, many of whom come and go without the slightest notice, other than a hotel register. Others are received and entertained for a few brief hours at the various legations or embassies, and nothing is heard of them, while lavish hosts, like the Italian ambassador and Baroness Mayor des Planches, give a number of dinners or luncheons complimentary to their guests, and invite a few notables from an official society to each.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese minister, who entertains quite as many distinguished scholars and foreign notables as any other diplomat, will have with him early next month the person representative of the Emperor of Japan, who is on a special mission to the World's Fair at St. Louis, Lieutenant General Prince Fushima, one of the great men of his country.

Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, will remain at Bar Harbor with the countess and his menage until October 1, in the meantime having the embassy in New York gotten ready for their occupancy.

Will Attend Wedding.
Baron Moncheur, the Belgian minister, will be one of the official witnesses for Count Camille de Borchgrave d'Alton, of Brussels, who will marry Miss Ruth Snyder, of Philadelphia, in that city on Thursday. The wedding will be quite an imposing one, and many of the young diplomats now in Washington will attend. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride's step-father, Thomas Alexander O'Reilly, in Rittenhouse Square.

The Misses Hitchcock will not accompany their parents, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, to Washington today, but will visit friends in the North until the 1st of October.

The Bishop of Washington and Mrs. Satterlee will entertain a luncheon party Saturday in honor of the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Davidson, who will be the most important guests of their entire visit to Washington.

Besides the luncheon at 1 o'clock there will be a reception at the residence of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt as hosts in the evening.

Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War, occupied a box with a party of friends at the Lafayette Opera House last evening.

John Seager, secretary of the Panama Canal Commission, located in Panama, is expected to arrive in New York tomorrow, and will come to Washington shortly after. Mr. Seager is remembered as the general secretary of Daniel Lamont, and later a business man of Washington.

Col. Francis Colton, of 1835 Connecticut Avenue, and his daughters, Miss Emily and Miss Margery Colton, who went abroad early in the season, are now with a number of other Americans in Paris.

Mrs. De Koven Coming Home.
Mrs. Reginald de Koven will sail for this country with her daughter, Miss Ethel de Koven, this month. Mr. de Koven returned to America last week, and spent a few days in Washington, going later to New York. He will return this week.

Jonkheer R. de Marces van Swinderen, the Netherlands minister, has reached the Hotel Aspinwall, Lenox, and will spend a short time there before coming to Washington.

Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, wife of the Chief of the Insular Bureau, and her daughter, Miss Bessie Edwards, will spend the fall at the Hotel Aspinwall, Lenox. Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Glover and Miss G. R. Glover will spend the fall at the same hotel.

Justice and Mrs. Henry B. Brown, who were married in the early summer, have returned from their trip to Europe, and are now in the Berkshires.

Senator and Mrs. Russell A. Alger returned to New York on the Atlantic transport Minnetonka, after some weeks spent in Europe.

Prince de Bearn, attache of the French embassy, who is touring the West, has arrived at San Francisco.

Gossip of Day
AT THE CAPITAL

The Hon. James Kennedy, Representative of the old McKinley district, of Ohio, is visiting John G. Price at the Plymouth. Mr. Kennedy has been re-elected and will be returned by a big majority.

Mrs. James Gillis, of 1307 Kenyon Street, has just returned for a few days to the Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Gillis, of New York.

Dr. Harry L. Gilchrist, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., is stopping at 1012 Seventeenth Street northwest.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman C. Rakemann and family are located at the Royalton for the winter. Mrs. Rakemann spent the summer at the seashore with the children, and Mr. Rakemann will take a fishing trip the last of this month.

Mme. Genevieve Johnston Bishop, well known to music lovers of the Capital, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Briggs, 1719 Grant Street.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Crockett returned from the Blue Ridge Mountains today. Mr. Crockett has been very ill all summer, but is now very much improved in health.

Mrs. George W. Kidwell and family, of Georgetown, have returned from the mountains after a pleasant vacation. On their way home they visited the old Virginia battlefields and saw the maneuvers.

The Rev. Dr. Willis, chaplain, U. S. A., has returned to the city and is stopping at 1534 K Street northwest.

Mr. and Mrs. George N. Saegmuller returned from the St. Louis Exposition yesterday, where Mr. Saegmuller has been serving as a member of the international jury of award in the Department of Liberal Arts for the last three weeks, and are now at their country residence, Reserve Hill, Alexandria county, Va.

RELIEF SHIP FAILS
TO FIND ARCTIC PARTY

TROMSØE, Norway, Sept. 20.—W. S. Champ, secretary to William Ziegler, and who was in charge of the relief expedition sent to search for the arctic exploration steamer American, arrived here today on board the steamer Frithjof.

The Frithjof reached latitude 79 degrees 19 minutes north, and Mr. Champ in a statement given out here says: "I regret to report my failure to reach Franz Josef Land. The ice conditions were insurmountable, and the approaching winter and the heavy frost compelled us to abandon further efforts to get north."

CATHOLIC BISHOP SCORES
THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

UTICA, Sept. 20.—Bishop P. A. Ludden, of the Roman Catholic diocese of central New York, denounced the public schools in an address at St. Francis de Sales Church.

"We can never be satisfied with any school that excludes God," he said. "The public schools are Godless. How many children of the public schools go to Sunday schools and those who do go get a homeopathic dose of religion."

PRESIDENT TAKES

WIFE ON OUTING
Rows Away With a Basket
of Lunch.

PROBABLY THE LAST PICNIC

Will Be Busy Before Coming to Washington—Will Not Call on Admiral Barker.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt enjoyed probably their last outing of the summer today, leaving Sagamore Hill early in the morning with a lunch basket and embarking in a rowboat from the J. West Roosevelt pier.

The President rowed in the direction of the Sound, and with vigorous strokes soon took the lifeboat out of view. It was noon before the picnic party of two returned.

Tomorrow, which will be the last day of the President's vacation, will probably be a busy one for the Chief Magistrate, as two or three important political visitors are expected and the work of winding up the affairs of the summer campaign will consume some time.

No visitors were received at the Roosevelt home today.

Not to Call on Barker.
A story given some circulation in New York to the effect that the President will pay a visit to Admiral Barker's fleet when he goes to Jersey City on board the Sylph, Thursday morning, was denied with authority today. The President will not have time, had he the inclination, to make official calls on his way home.

The Sylph is not a fast sailing vessel and will require all the minutes allowed her scheduled time to fetch the President to Jersey City in time to take his special on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 1:14 o'clock. If the President's yacht passes within signaling distance of the warships they will, of course, fire the customary Presidential salute of twenty-one guns.

But unless the warships are brought nearer the Sylph's course than their present anchorage at Tompkinsville it is not thought probable that the naval regulations will call for any waste of powder.

URGENT IMPEACHMENT
OF HUNTSVILLE'S MAYOR

Grand Jury Presents Strong Report in
Alabama Lynching Case—Seven
New Indictments.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 20.—A report recommending the impeachment of Sheriff A. D. Rogers, Mayor Thomas R. Smith, and Chief of Police David R. Overton on many points of willful neglect of duty and incompetence, has been handed in by the special grand jury which investigated the lynching of Horace Maples and the fire in the jail on that occasion.

Seven additional indictments against alleged lynchers were handed down. The city council is advised to reorganize the police department, but in view of the fact that a court of inquiry is now investigating the conduct of the officers and militiamen who defended the jail, comment on the action of the militia is omitted, except the declaration that in the opinion of the jury the men are competent by ignorant and incompetent officers.

The jury finds that although the mob threw missiles at the windows of the jail and built a fire within no order was given to them to fire. Sheriff Rogers is found to be willfully negligent of his duties or incompetent on eight counts, while Mayor Smith is charged with willful neglect and incompetency on the same number.

ENGLISH SPINNERS ARE
NOT TO MOVE TO AMERICA

Would Be Suicide, Say Cotton Manufacturers—Business at Home
Progressing.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A majority of the members of the Manchester cotton exchange ridicule the proposal that the English cotton spinners remove their mills and hands to the American cotton growing States as an invitation to commit suicide which nobody outside of an insane asylum would regard seriously.

They say that the industry is expanding, not contracting. The big firms have enough orders to keep them busy for months. The trade is recovering from its depression, and the prospects are more rosy than for years.

ANTI-SALOON MOVEMENT
STARTS IN IOWA

ELDORA, Iowa, Sept. 20.—On October 16 the members of the Lincoln Legion of the Anti-Saloon League will inaugurate a State movement to secure 100,000 signatures to the "Lincoln" pledge. Preparatory to this the Lincoln Legion has had a large number of pins made for expected members. The design is the head of Abraham Lincoln, on the American flag, with a small cross on the flag.

BOSTON COURT DECLARES
GAS STOCK SALE LEGAL

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 20.—Judge Barker of the supreme court, has entered his final decree in the gas case, which was tried here last spring, dismissing without prejudice the bill brought by the Bay State Gas Company, of Delaware, through Receiver George Wharton Pepper, against the Boston Gas Light Company, Henry H. Rogers, et al., to have set aside a sale of the stock of the local companies by the Mercantile Trust Company, in February, 1898, to Kidder, Peabody & Co.

The court says the sale of the stock was legal and valid and the plaintiff was not entitled to relief.

RETURNS FROM TREASURE HUNT.
GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Sept. 20.—The British yacht Cavalier, owned by Major Maude, a member of the royal army reserve, has returned here from Panama, after having visited the Galapagos Islands, where it was said she was going in search of treasure reported to have been hidden in the islands a long time ago.

DETROIT CAPITALIST DEAD.
DETROIT, Sept. 20.—Jesse H. Farwell, a well-known capitalist, of this city, died at the Mount Pleasant House, White Mountains, N. H., the result of a third stroke of paralysis last week. Mr. Farwell had lived in Detroit for fifty years, and was at one time one of the largest owners of vessels on the lakes.

JARMYCE CASE

BEATEN 16 YEARS
Plaintiff and Defendant
Both Dead.

WAS BEGUN JUNE 4, 1868

Calendar of New York Supreme Court
Carries This Action Third
of a Century.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—When Charles Dickens in "Bleak House" satirized the English court of chancery with his fictitious case of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce, he wrote:

"At the present moment (1833) there is a suit before the court which was commenced nearly twenty years ago."

The great novelist said that he had heard of cases that had been longer on the calendar, but he cited the twenty-year-old case as an actual illustration of the delays of the chancery court. The new calendar which has been prepared for the ensuing court year in the supreme court in this city has on it several cases that have appeared on the calendar for more than twenty years, and one case that was first placed on the calendar thirty-six years ago and has remained there ever since, although the law firm that began it no longer exists.

Gradually Working Up.

Year after year this old case has gradually worked its way up on the calendar until today it is No. 1 in a list of some 7,500 suits awaiting trial in the supreme court.

This ancient case, which is the pride of several gray-haired old clerks, who have watched it each year on the calendar, bears the title, "The New York Guarantee Indemnity Company against William H. Wickham" (once mayor of this city). It was first filed in December, 1868, by the law firm of Stillman & Hubbard, of which William Allen Butler was the head. Mr. Butler is dead and the firm with which the case exists. The defendant, Mr. Wickham, is also dead.

No one could be found in or about the court house yesterday who knew anything about this thirty-six-year-old lawsuit. It is a suit involving the alleged breach of a contract. Recently a lawyer who succeeded to the plaintiff's case said that he did not know any of the details. He merely knew that no order had ever been received to discontinue the case, and for that reason it was kept on the calendar.

Finally Becomes No. 1.

When the calendar was made up last, in 1902, the first case on it was a few months older than the one at the head of the new calendar. It was begun on June 4, 1868, and was entitled "Helen M. Feldes vs. Theodore F. Lexow." This case was not renewed, much to the sorrow of the ancient clerks, and the suit against former Mayor Wickham at last became No. 1 on the calendar.

The next oldest case on the new calendar is that of Theodore F. Lees vs. The Michigan Central Railroad Company. It is a contract case and first appeared on the calendar on May 12, 1872. The complaint was filed by S. H. Randall, counsel for the plaintiff. His name still appears as counsel, as does that of Arthur S. Knevals, the original counsel for the defendant.

There are some twenty cases on the new calendar that have appeared on each calendar for the last twenty years.

Comes Up in October.

When the new calendar is called on the first Monday in October, when the court year begins in the supreme court, some lawyers will answer for each of these ancient cases and they will be discontinued, adjourned, or merely passed on the calendar for another year.

The new calendars, which will be ready to go to the printer in a few days, will contain in all some 11,000 cases, including those for the twelve trial terms, and eight appeal terms of the supreme court. The trial term calendars are now about two years behind.

PRESSED IN BALE,
CAT DEFIED DEATH

Superintendent of Passaic Mill Finds
Small Pet in Center of 300
Pounds of Cotton.

PASSAIC, N. J., Sept. 20.—Hearing